





## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &amp; COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A CONSIGNMENT OFILFORD DRY  
PLATES,

1/3, 1/2, 10/8, 12/10,

and are offering the same at popular prices.

SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED  
PAPER,

1/2 pl. in tin.

CHINA AND RELIABLE.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

THE  
HONGKONG  
DISPENSARYHas received by the S.S. Sydney and from  
other sources the Very Latest NoveltiesCHRISTMAS CARDS  
AND  
NEW YEAR CARDS.

Comprising:—

JAPANESE AND ENGLISH CARDS, hand-  
printed and of Artistic Designs; JAPANESE  
VIEWS, VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND TYPES  
OF NATIVE CHARACTER.

Also,

FURTHER SUPPLIES

Ex S.S. Rothbar and Canton of

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY

AND

DELICIOUS SWEETS.

These shipments include:—

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CREMES,  
PATE D'APRICOTS, JORDAN ALMONDS,  
CARAMELS, PRALINES,  
CHOCOLATE, OYSTERS,  
DESSERT CHOCOLATE,

BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK,

EVERTON TOFFEE, ASSORTED TOFFEE

FRY'S CHOCOLATES,

MIXED BONBONS, NOUGAT,

TANGERINE, BISBUTTS,

ORANGE PASTE, ROLLS,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

together with

FANCY BOXES,

which are very suitable for Seasonable Presents

for LADIES AND CHILDREN.

AND

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY

AND

CONSERVES,

on the very best Parisian Houses including:—

FRUIT JELLIES, PARISIENS,

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

GREENGAGES, &amp;c.,

In large Assortment.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 17th November, 1894.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY

REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

## DEATH.

At Harpersville, on the evening of the 6th  
December, from acute pneumonia, LIEUT.  
ARTHUR LAMBERT, aged 30 years and 10  
months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894.

## TELEGRAMS.

## ANOTHER "SQUIB."

LONDON, December 7th.

It is reported in New York that China has  
decided to send a special ambassador to Tokyo  
to negotiate terms of peace.

## MASSACRES IN ARMENIA.

The Times confirm the report of frightful  
massacres and atrocities having occurred in  
Armenia, and demands a searching inquiry.  
Lord Kimberley has sent an urgent telegram  
to the Turkish Government.At the request of the Sultan a British and an  
American delegate will accompany a Commission  
of Inquiry, which will be sent to Armenia  
forthwith.

## A RUSSIAN MOVE.

Nineteen thousand Russian troops have been  
ordered to Batoum to strengthen the Russian  
frontier in Asia Minor.

## THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

A party of British sailors has been landed at  
Tientsin and have proceeded to Peking to  
protect the Italian Legation.

## A FALSE REPORT.

The report of a British protectorate over  
Achanak is denied.(Special to *Stam Observer*.)

## THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

THE JAPANESE LOSE THIRTY-THOUSAND MEN.

LONDON, November 24th.

The Japanese finally captured Port Arthur on  
Thursday morning, although they entered the  
town the previous afternoon. The seizure was  
effected solely by the military, the navy  
being absolutely inoperative in the engagement  
beyond a diversion created by the torpedo  
boats, which made an attack on the  
forts from seaward while the troops were  
entering them on the land side. Early on  
Wednesday morning the first army corps attacked  
the forts near the town from the West, while the  
brigade under General Komatsu attacked at  
the same time from the East, both divisions  
leaving up a constant bombardment with their  
heavy guns, the Japanese centre meanwhile  
concentrating its fire on the citadel. At 10 o'clock  
in the afternoon the Japanese carried the forts  
by assault, and then entered the town.  
The forts on the coast, however, still held  
out, and the heavy fire was consequently  
continued throughout the night. The Japanese  
made repeated assaults upon these forts, but  
were repulsed in each instance. Until, early on  
Thursday morning, they made a most determined  
attack which proved successful. The Chinese  
defended their positions most stubbornly  
throughout and as these positions were very  
strong, the fighting was most severe and the  
losses on both sides very heavy. The defending  
force has been practically annihilated, while  
the Japanese also lost thousands.

## THE JAPAN-AMERICA TREATY.

WASHINGTON, November 23rd.

The Japan-America treaty has now been  
signed. According to its provisions the Ameri-  
cans have a right to lease land in the interior of  
Japan, and to possess all privileges in connection  
with the possession of property with the  
exception of owning it in fee simple.

## THE YOUTHFUL INCENDIARY

PUNISHED.

LONDON, November 25th.

Allan Ferguson, the son of Sir James  
Ferguson, of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, and Member  
of Parliament for North-east Manchester, has  
been sentenced on one year's imprisonment for  
setting fire to Trinity College, Glenamond,  
Perth, where he was a scholar.

## THE BHAMO-NAMKHA ROAD.

RANGOON, November 26th.

Lieutenant Elliot, Superintendent of the  
Northern Shan States, has met Wan Momei at  
Sela, in North Thelut, and is making arrange-  
ments for a direct road between Bhamo and  
Namkha, part of which will run through  
Chinese territory, as arranged at the recent  
Burma-Chinese Convention.(From *Diario de Manila*.)

THE LATE CARDINAL GONZALEZ.

MADRID, December 1st.

The remains of Cardinal Gonsalves have  
been conveyed by a special train from  
Delicias to Ocaña, where it will be interred.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE CREW FOR THE GERMAN CUP "FOUR" WILL

BE PICKED TO-NIGHT AT THE V.R.C. BOAT-HOUSE.

THE O. & O. S.S. Co's steamer *Bahia*, withmail, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 6 a.m.  
to-day.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No.

1165, E.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall,  
Zetland Street, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at  
4.30 for 5 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are  
cordially invited.THE P. & O. steamer *Peninsular* left Singaporeto-day with the incoming French and English  
mails, the Messageries Co's liner having trans-  
ferred her mails to the English boat owing to her  
late arrival at Singapore and the fact of it being  
necessary for her to call at Saigon.

FROM EUROPEAN eye-witnesses several reports

of diabolical atrocities perpetrated in the town

of Port Arthur by the Japanese, after the recent  
fighting there was over, have reached Shanghai.  
The Japanese, it is seriously alleged, acknow-  
ledge the fact, and excuse themselves on the  
ground that some of the Japanese had been  
murdered by the Chinese. Reports of shocking  
atrocities by the Japanese, remarks the *Mercury*,  
reach our ears from all sides, as though they  
were something strange in such stories. The  
*Mercury* is probably unaware that the alleged  
civilization of the bellicose "Japs" is a mere  
veneer and nothing more, and the "Japs"  
to-day are as savage and barbarous in their  
nature as they were a hundred years ago. And  
they could not well be otherwise, seeing that, in  
contact with the nations of Christendom, they  
have been of very brief duration.

THE failure of the British negotiations with the

Negotiations of Hawaii for the purchase of the

Pacific cable has given rise to caustic comments

in the public press of Canada. Under the caption

"British Blundering" the *Ottawa Citizen*,  
after pointing out how necessary it was to secure  
the island in question, says "there is a general  
belief that the Canadian Government urged upon  
Great Britain the necessity of taking possession  
of this desirable spot, while it was still in the  
land, and months before its capture by Hawaii.  
The Home Government, with that incredible  
apathy which sometimes marks its treatment of  
the most important affairs of and outside the  
empire, neglected the favourable moment, and  
allowed foreign Powers to step in and seize the  
 coveted prize. In Great Britain, assigned to the  
responsibilities entailed by her great possessions? What  
ever the cause, the stupid negligence and  
procrastination exhibited in such matters as that  
of Necker Island, are particularly excusable, to  
say the least, in the colonies, who are putting forth every  
effort to bring together the possessions beyond  
sea of Great Britain, and who expect that at  
least as keen an interest should be taken in the  
 schemes for that purpose at the heart of the  
 empire as is felt here."THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co's steamship  
*Empress of India* left Yokohama for Vancouver  
yesterday afternoon.THAT well known Shanghai "sport" Mr. A. W.  
Birkhill, won the first prize-race of the season on  
his grand old stayer Captamoon last Saturday  
afternoon.CAPTAIN CALDER, lately Harbour Master of Port  
Arthur and Captain McGiffen and Boocher of the  
Chinese Navy, were at Chefoo on the 25th,  
awaiting instructions from Peking.THE British cruiser *Cressent*, as intimated would  
be the case in last night's issue of the *Telegraph*,  
left at daybreak this morning with reliefs for the  
warships on the Australia Station.A SQUADRON of six sail was expected to leave  
the Saddle for Fusan (off Ningpo) on Tuesday  
fast, with a view to establishing their winter  
quarter in that historical group of islands.THE Chinese Fleet were at Wei-hai-wai on the  
28th ultimo, under orders to give battle to the  
Japanese at sea in the event of the latter  
attempting to attack that important station.THE "Tarantules" gave a very successful dance  
at the City Hall last night, the trippers on the light  
faucets being even more numerous than is  
usual at these exceedingly popular *soirees*.THE China Manilla Co's steamer *Emeralda*,  
which arrived here at noon to-day, reports  
passing the British cruiser *Cressent* early this  
morning, steering in a south-easterly direction.THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will  
call alongside vessels holding coe pennant C,  
between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey  
men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning  
about 12.30 p.m.At a meeting of the Committee of the Victoria  
Recreation Club last night, Mr. H. E. Wode-  
house presiding, it was decided by a majority of  
25 to 3 to hold the Regatta at due date—the 14th  
and 15th instant.THE arrangements for the accommodation of the  
spectators at the forthcoming Regatta on the  
Praya Reclamation are now nearly completed,  
to a manner that reflects great credit on the  
management generally.THE adjourned Convocation of St. Andrew's  
Chapter, No. 218, S.C., will be held in Free-  
masons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Tuesday, the  
17th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting  
companions are cordially invited.MR. BLAMEY wired to the Secretary of the  
Portland Mining Company to-day to the effect  
that during the month of November the mill ran  
24 days, crushing 130 tons of quartz, yielding 212  
ounces, and headings 720 tons, yielding 118  
ounces of gold.KUNG Taotai, according to the Chefoo corres-  
pondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, managed to  
escape from Port Arthur after it fell, subsequent  
to a most gallant resistance, into the hands of  
the hated and despised Wo Jeng, and arrived at  
Chefoo in a trading junk on route to Peking.  
It is probable, it is said, that Kung will impress  
himself on the minds of the naval, military and  
civil, for treachery, bribery and gross corruption;  
that great fortress having, it is alleged, been  
practically sold to the Japanese by "traitors in  
high places."THE demand for steam-tonsage mentioned in  
last night's issue, for tonnage as well as  
freight, and the charges of eight steamers, taken  
up on "time charters" by Chinese merchants, have  
been extended, owing to the probability of the  
freight market ruling very high in the near future.  
Further tonnage could, we understand, be placed  
"on time" both for northern and local account,  
but suitable boats, especially those intended for  
southern business with passenger license, "ween  
decks and cargo ports, are exceedingly difficult  
to procure just now.THE vernacular Press of Dai Nippon has gone  
into "high-strikes" over the heroic defeat of 8,000  
Chinese at Port Arthur and—well, we went go  
into revolting details just yet, suffice it to say,  
they are shrieking about colonial industrial  
the annexation of Korea and Manchuria, and  
last but not least the surrender of Formosa,  
which is "so important from commercial and  
military points of view, and the possession of  
which would enable the Government to  
administer the internal affairs of Korea  
and Manchuria without drawing upon the  
Imperial Treasury." After this all that the  
Chinese Government can do is to turn on the  
Chinese people and demand that they should  
"Dead March" and hide the Emperor Kwang-  
sun behind his best teeth until Messieurs de  
Cock-a-doodle-doo should succeed in occupying  
only a portion of the prodigious *chateau* on  
*Eligahue* which they have so hastily and flimsily  
constructed.REVENING to the firing of shots by the French  
cruiser *Taiyuan* across the bows of the British  
steamers *Taiyuan*, a full report of which appeared  
in these columns a few weeks ago, the London  
*Chronicle* says:—"The Captain of the *Taiyuan*  
may be a very energetic officer, but the peace of  
the Far East would probably be rather safer if his  
eyes were tempered by a little more discretion.  
If we are not mistaken, it was his ship that fired  
across the bows of a British vessel during the  
blockade of Bangkok, for which an officer after-  
wards was ordered to apologise to the British  
commander. Now, according to a dispatch from  
Hongkong, the *Taiyuan* has fired two guns to  
compel a British merchantman to show her  
colours on the high seas, against which action  
the British Government has taken no objection,  
but the British Government, as France is not  
at war with anybody, or even on a footing of  
"repulse" it is impossible to imagine what  
can possibly have been in the mind of the officer  
who has been so much criticised. The *Chronicle*  
concludes by saying that the *Taiyuan* has been  
sent to the bottom of the sea, and has taken  
with it several hundred passengers seriously."THE Newchwang correspondent of our Shanghai  
morning contemporary writes under date 28th  
ultimo:—"Four steamers arrived here suc-  
cessively a few days ago, two with troops on  
board, and the others with food and money for  
the troops. The last steamer, it was his ship that  
fired across the bows of a British vessel during  
the blockade of Bangkok, for which an officer after-  
wards was ordered to apologise to the British  
commander. Now, according to a dispatch from  
Hongkong, the *Taiyuan* has fired two guns to  
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concludes by saying that the *Taiyuan* has been  
sent to the bottom of the sea, and has taken  
with it several hundred passengers seriously."

THE Customs Blockade.

RUCTIONS IN THE POLICE COURT.

At the Police Court this morning Mr. H. E.

Wodehouse heard further evidence in the case  
arising from the wholly illegal seizure of a  
Chinese junk in Quarry Bay, and in connection  
with which the Chinese Government is attempt-  
ing to obtain the remission of the three members  
of the crew of the junk who were charged by Paul  
Bressman and other Customs officers with  
assault with intent to do grievous bodily  
harm. Mr. C. Ewins represented the Celestial  
empire, and Mr. H. L. Denney was for  
the defence.Bressman was cross-examined at length by  
Mr. Denney, who, after eliciting much the same  
evidence as was given in the first trial, had  
published, and the whole of the junk. Then  
Mr. Ewins applied to the Magistrate for  
permission to have him arrested before he had  
given evidence in the case.Mr. Denney protested vigorously, the Magi-  
strate agreeing with him that a warrant should  
not be issued.The Magistrate then asked the witness, whereupon  
Mr. Denney "looked angry" at "Cressy" and  
left the Court, after informing the Magistrate  
that he would make special representations to  
the Government on the subject. He sent his  
deputy (he master of the junk) away, however,  
before getting to the Hall of Justice himself, and  
up to the hour of going to press the man had  
not been arrested.The hearing was then proceeded with, several  
Chinese witnesses for the prosecution being  
examined, their evidence not being very material  
to the issue.Inspector Mann (Shaohwan District) stated  
he was on duty when the defendant was  
brought in to the Station. Three of the witnesses  
were wet—the European and two Chinese.  
Bressman said he could not identify the men  
who assaulted him, by throwing him overboard.  
The hearing stands adjourned till Tuesday  
forenoon.

## CRICKET.

HONGKONG C. C. v. S. L. I.

This match between the Hongkong Cricket  
Club and an XI representing the Shropshire  
Light Infantry, which attracted a very large  
number of spectators including several ladies,  
was played on the Public Recreation Ground  
this afternoon. During the afternoon the Band  
of the Shropshire Light Infantry played an excel-  
lent selection of music in their usual faultless style.The hard hitting of Elliott, Reade, and  
Thompson, who made respectively 53, 34, and  
24, ran the Club's total up to 171 runs, and they  
came off victors by 81 runs on the first innings.At the conclusion of the match Dr. Lawson,  
on behalf of the members of the Cricket Club,  
proposed the health of Colonel Robinson, who  
is shortly leaving the colony for India. On  
the call of the popular "Doc" three singing  
chairs and a "Shropshire tiger" were heartily  
given.The scores were as follows:—  
HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.T. S. Smith, b. Liddle 50  
J. A. Lawson, b. Liddle 40  
A. K. Travers, b. Liddle 30  
S. L. I. v. Hongkong C. C. 171 runs.S. L. I. v. Hongkong C. C. 171 runs.  
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S. L



In a hostile country, quicker than fifteen miles a day. It has to be constantly supplied with a number of requisites which cannot be found in the enemy's country. The roads behind the army are covered with a perpetual stream of troops passing to and fro. These roads are the circulation upon which the health and strength of the army depend. The practical command of the sea as far as concerns Korea and the Yalu river, enables the Japanese to fulfil all these conditions necessary for successful invasion. The co-operation of the Japanese fleet moving with the contour of the land, would not fulfil those conditions which are required and fulfilled by the Yalu river. Before the command of the sea can be claimed for the Japanese, the Chinese naval force—no inconsiderable item of strength—has to be accounted for. The surprising want of foresight which has been displayed by the Chinese naval authorities in not concentrating all the available naval force at Wei-hai-wei, amounts to a political blunder. The Peking, Nanyang, and the Canton and Fanchow flotillas and torpedo-boats ought long since to have formed a junction, and made a combined attack on the Japanese. The spectacle of a country like China, permitting itself to be invaded with impunity while still in the possession of respectable means of defence in the shape of a navy, is robbing the world of the want of more administrative ability, and the lack of any one with power in naval matters to take the correct initiative, and challenge again the Japanese right to control the northern coast of China.

Nobody denies for a moment that Port Arthur, if possessed by the Japanese, would become the base of a great navy. It is simply because it is so easy to see the need for such a purpose in the Japanese mind that it is so difficult to see the same purpose in the Chinese mind. The Japanese did not fail to see, nor ought it to be captured if the Chinese defend it as it ought to be defended—obviously—and assist the defence at the critical moment by a naval attack on the blockade. The Japanese, which would be the Japanese at all adventures, place them possibly between the two first. The first of the drama of naval war has been taken place. The Japanese and Chinese both claim a naval victory, and both navies will keep the sea. The Chinese, however, seem in no hurry to contest the supremacy of the sea, and have permitted the Japanese to move to and fro in Chinese waters unmolested, thus giving them all these advantages which the command of the sea confers, though it cannot be said that the Japanese have destroyed the vestiges of naval opposition, which is far from being the case, as long as China has the Peking and three other squadrons. The fault of the Chinese rests in always considering warships as part of the local military organisation, quite neglecting the far-reaching effects of independent action of naval forces, when concentrated and victorious, the local system of defence is adhered to. This fully and sound principle of using the naval forces of China will lead, if persisted in, to their being destroyed in detail. There is still time to remedy this defect.

The Viceroy of Kwangtung and Fukien have no special need of their large naval forces, as the water approaches to each capital are admirably defended by strong fortifications and torpedo mines, which would enable them to repulse with the least naval force, and permit of their forming a junction with the Peking squadron. They could rendezvous at Shanghai or Ningpo, and there be joined by the Peking fleet; and when the junction had been effected the next naval fight would not be far off. The remarks of "Centurion" as to the kind of difference that exists between an army of modern soldiers, and another army, armed and drilled in antiquated lines, cannot be refuted, especially when called upon to fight in an open country, where the many advantages of discipline and drill tell with full effect. Still, it is maintained that this discrepancy will be gradually overcome, as the discipline in the Chinese ranks improves, and after one or two severe examples have been made of leaders who do not do their duty and show a bad example to their troops, the shortcomings of the Chinese will finally disappear, and numbers of improved arms will do the rest.

All China has to do is to determine never to submit, and she must win in the long run. The first thing the Chinese ought to do is to concentrate their fleets, centralise the administration of the navy under an Admiralty, and do away entirely with the controlling power of Viceroy over naval concerns, except in so far as it is needed for local patrol and police duty, which can be effected by armed steam-launches. Port Arthur is not taken, and if the Chinese can retain possession of it, the Japanese have no secure base, and should the Chinese once again assert their power at sea, after forming a junction of all their squadrons, the position of the Japanese in Korea and Manchuria would be precarious. Without Port Arthur the Japanese depend entirely on their preponderance at sea. Let the Chinese once strike them a blow with all their united fleets, and the naval and military power of Japan would be broken. As far as Japan is concerned, it is a naval war. The failure to keep the command of the sea would mean, in Japan's case, entire destruction.

#### THE MANNING OF BRITISH SHIPS.

##### THE ABUSES OF THE WATCH-AND-WATCH SYSTEM.

At a recent meeting of the Shipmasters' Society held under the presidency of Captain McKerr at Fishmongers' Hall, London, a very interesting and able paper on "Manning of Steamships and Sailing Vessels" was read by Mr. W. Allingham, who, owing to the extent to which the watch-and-watch system is practised by some Far Eastern shipping companies may well be commended to the notice of all who "go down to the sea in ships" in this part of the world.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said the subject before the meeting was one of paramount importance to all who had vested interest in the British Merchant Service, and special interest was lent to the question owing to the Manning Committee then being in Session. "Steamships," he said, "seemed now to be almost at the mercy of the individual owner as to the number of the crew, apart from the medical and his staff to look after the machinery. On the serious question of manning ships the shipmaster and the deck officer had to go to the wall. Shipowners had many representatives in the House of Commons; seamen had a representative; but the 'after guards' of ships were utterly unrepresented. As those who should be best informed, affected ignorance as to the prevalence of undermanning. Mr. Allingham proceeded to give a number of statements as to the dangerous and frequent undermanning of ships, one writer stating that there never was a time when British vessels went to sea with so few hands as now. Every one connected with the shipping industry of this country should know full well, the reader said, with the scanty crews some ships had, it was impossible to carry out the ordinary duties necessary for careful navigation. There was ample sufficient testimony to convince the honest doubter that there was overwhelming evidence for the existence of a Manning Council. Accord-

ing to Captain Crawley, the chief features which were becoming more and more apparent year by year were the great increase of foreigners in British ships, and the depreciation in the quality of the crew, and those who manned them. This was a subject of the very deepest interest to every man who rejoiced in being a British seaman. These year by year were diminishing in number, and their places were being filled by substitutes—"made in Bavaria." He thought shipowners or ship-managers must be aware of the great strain on officers' constitutions caused by the continuation of the watch-and-watch system of antiquity in the modern 'tramp' steamer. The British handicraftsmen clamoured loudly for eight hours a day, and got it in some instances. Yet in many a recent tramp from China coast.—*Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.* The mate was on duty for 18 hours out of the 24. Such a sorry system of overwork and consequent physical inefficiency was one form of undermanning that would seem merely to require mentioning publicly to ensure alleviation. Facts, however, tended to show that, although a fully-manned, uninsured ship should be more economical to her owner, taking everything into consideration, yet the "watch-and-watch" method of the old-time sailing ship still found favour with some owners who were well insured and had nothing at stake!

#### KOREAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHEMULPO, November 20th.

The Korean Prince who was sent as ambassador to Japan to return the call of the Marquis Saionji returned two days ago with 99 packages, which number included four foreign vessels. He also brought with him a pony as a present from the Mikado. One person at least will rejoice, and that is his father. It is said that every day the King sent a telegram to Japan asking him to return at once, but as they had to pass through the Japanese Legion it is extremely doubtful if all, or any, of them were despatched from the peninsula.

The Tonghaks are now giving material for gossip. Of the Japanese force which was sent to disperse a number have been killed, one report stating 300 were slain. What the exact number is we do not know, but it is at least a hundred. The Korean soldiers who accompanied the Japanese force, with the exception of about a hundred, refused to fight the Tonghaks when they arrived at Chyongchong-chyong-do and the Japanese were obliged to act alone. They proceeded to seize some of the Tonghak leaders, and one of them was beheaded by the Japanese. This proved to be "the last straw," and that night a place called Yelchou, 70 Japanese were killed, and at least two other places small numbers were disposed of. There are now within the walls of Chyongchong the capital of the province of Chyongchong about 30 Japanese who dare not venture out until the expected reinforcements arrive. Four nights ago a body of about twenty went out under cover of darkness to see how affairs stood, and several were killed. Matters are very serious for the Japanese, and the most difficult of the Chinese out of Korea is not the most difficult of their tasks. It is reported on good authority that Count Inouye was in despair at the state in which he found matters on his arrival, chiefly caused by the bullying policy of his predecessor. The Korean Government assents to everything but does nothing, and it is far more difficult to use the term than it is to cause it.

The Kanghwa troops came down as far as Chemulpo on their way to fight the Tonghaks. Not having any uniform they borrowed that of the naval students, and we had the curious spectacle of a body of soldiers in naval uniform. They did not get farther than Chemulpo, however, having been recalled, and considering that it is not many months since they actually went down to disperse the Tonghaks and ended up by having a feast of reconciliation, their recall was perhaps the wisest course to pursue, unless the government wished to aid the Tonghaks.

A few days ago the death of Mr. Domke of the German Consulate occurred. He had been very ill for some time, and his death was not entirely unexpected. A hard working man, his death leaves a gap which in these troublous times cannot well be filled.—*N. C. Daily News.*

#### TIENTSIN NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, November 26th.

The *Peking* arrived here on the 21st instant, bringing a report from Chief of the staff of Port Arthur on the 22nd inst., but most foreigners are incredulous and the Chinese officials gladly contradict the truth of the report. The last direct news from Port Arthur was brought by the Taku tug-boat *Chinglung*, Captain Limbong, who has been out seeking for the overdue barque *Americana*, loaded with railway material for the Chinese railway, and this search constantly takes the *Chinglung* in the vicinity of Port Arthur. The *Chinglung* lay in Pigeon Bay on the 20th inst., when a Japanese torpedo boat came alongside and took her papers to the flagship. The officers were very polite, returned her papers in a little time, but were a bit off. It happened that the *Porpoise* was in the vicinity at the time to see fair play.

Telegrams to-day from Chief of staff state that the Taku tugboat *Peking* had returned there on the 23rd after being ordered off by the Japanese some distance from Port Arthur. The wires are all cut, and the Japanese seem to have surrounded the place so that no definite news can be obtained. The *Liwei* left here for Kobe on the 21st inst., with Messrs. Disting and Michie. It is supposed they are carrying to Japan offers of peace, which it is hoped will be accepted and put an end to this miserable war.

The *Loyson*, *Chinglung* and *Kunepat* left yesterday for Newchwang with troops, principally cavalry and artillery. The *Towens* leave to-day for Port Arthur under the "Red Cross" flag, to bring wounded troops back to Tientsin. She has several missionary doctors on board, and other volunteers. H.M.S. *Dolphin* arrived at Taku bar yesterday from Cheloo, bringing fifty marines for the Legation at Peking and a doctor for the *Zhang*. The *Peking*, a large steamship, is being fitted up as a bulk for the accommodation of marines or blue-jackets, and is to be moored astern of the *Lianat* at the Bund. The German gunboat *Alexandria* also arrived at the bar with fifty blue-jackets for the German Legation at Peking and also bringing stores for the *Wally*. The *Alexandria* leaves at once for a cruise to Cheloo and the south.—*N. C. Daily News.*

#### SOME HISTORICAL WOMEN.

THE STORY OF HEATHENISM'S BEAUTIFUL MARTYR, HYPATIA.

One of the most remarkable women of any age was the daughter of the mathematician and philosopher, Theon, whose name, Hypatia, has been made familiar to many people by Kingsley's famous novel, bearing that title. She was born in Alexandria about the year 350, and at an early age began the study of mathematics and philosophy, under her father. Later she went to Athens

for the benefit of intercourse with the teachers of that city, and returning, she established a school in Alexandria which was attended by the distinguished youths of that city, over whom her influence is said to have been extraordinary. This was in part due to her great ability and learning, and in part to her remarkable charms of person and manner. At the age of 30 she succeeded her father in the chair of philosophy, and was then at the zenith of fame and beauty. Her life is said to have been one of spotless purity, and her influence was ever on the side of the good and noble. On several occasions she appeared as advocate in the courts of law and with great success. Her knowledge of affairs seemed to have been as deep as her philosophical researches, and she was for many years the confidential friend and adviser of the prefect of Alexandria. Orestes was a Christian by profession, while Hypatia was not. Cyril bishop of Alexandria, was jealous of the power of Orestes, who had successfully interposed his authority to restrain the fanatic zeal of the bishop, whose persecution of the Jews was inconceivably harsh. He drove them from the city by thousands, destroyed their property and subjected them to torture and death. Orestes was able to check this for a time, but at length Cyril contrived to influence the Christian populace against him and his adviser, Hypatia. The result was that the prefect of Alexandria ran red with blood on more than one occasion. In one of these tumults, Hypatia, who was passing through the streets in a carriage, was seized by the crowd, and with the sanction of the officers of the church, was stripped naked before the people, who fell upon her armed with oyster shells, and cut her to pieces, the fragments of flesh being differently disposed of. There is some difference of opinion as to the direct responsibility of Cyril for this murder, but the weight of evidence seems to be that it was committed, if not at his instigation, at least with his full approval. This occurred in the year 415.

Hypatia has often been described as a heathen martyr, but she was a sample of the product of heathenism, the Christianity of the day completing very poorly with the system which it displaced. Hypatia was the head of the Neoplatonic school of the ancient Occidental schools. It may be described as an amalgamation of Oriental and Occidental thought. At the beginning of the Christian era the Roman world was given over to what we now call paganism, which had fallen far below the high ideals of Plato, was unsatisfactory to the Roman mind. The teaching of Christianity, as advanced by the illiterate apostles, was too crude for the refined and intellectual minds which studied in the school of Athens and Alexandria, but they saw in it what was lacking in the ancient heathenism, and set themselves to work to reform the latter so as to make it conform to the new and higher standard.

The Neo-Platonists were heathens only in the sense that they were not Christians. They were not idolaters, and they inculcated the highest purity of life. They believed in a deity whom they described as absolutely good, incapable of being understood by the mind, who was without beginning, and is the principle and cause of all things. This deity was manifest in three aspects, one of which is the human soul. Thus Plotinus, one of the great teachers of this school, when dying, said: "I struggle to release the divinity that is within me." Here the word will notice the same line of thought as that expressed in the first chapter of John's gospel, where the apostle, speaking of Christ as one with God, refers to Him as "the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

What the future of Neo-Platonism would have been if Christianity had not been accepted by the Roman emperors, and been converted into a vast political power, no one can guess. The discriminating student will see that the difference between it and Christianity was more in regard to names than anything else.

After the death of Hypatia this school of philosophy declined in influence, but for more than a hundred years its teachers still had their abodes in Alexandria. In the year 533, the Emperor Justinian closed these schools and banished the teachers to the remotest regions of the Roman empire. Hypatia may be regarded as the consummation of womanly perfection under ancient heathenism. History at 61 dealt harshly with her, representing her to be one inspired of Satan to allure by her beauty and talents the Christian magistracy from the true faith; but later her noble qualities of mind gained ascendancy over her traditions, and as her personal grace won the hearts of all who came in contact with her. A woman of marvellous beauty, of talents that made her the leader of men of thought, of wisdom that qualified her to administer justice in the most corrupt and cosmopolitan city that the world has ever seen, with a man's heart that hated cruelty and every form of oppression, and who sacrificed her life for those with whom she had no other sympathy except that of common humanity—such was Hypatia.

#### FACT OR FICTION.

Cape Colony has a debt of \$355 for each white resident.

Africa has a population of 366,000 Europeans and 755,000 negroes.

An English print dated 1810 contains a picture of a woman on a tricycle.

The earliest known directory was that of London, published in 1677.

There is scarcely a hamlet in South Africa not connected with the post and telegraph.

Some one has figured out the fact that Adam was created just as the sun was setting.

Road sprinkling carts were in use in England in 1748. They were sent before the king's carriage.

There are now published in Paris 2,585 periodicals, nearly 100 more than were issued at the corresponding date last year.

The House of Lords of Great Britain consists of 460 noblemen entitled to seats and the House of Commons consists of 671 members.

The original "Derby Day" was inaugurated by James, seventh earl of Derby, on the Isle of Man, anticipating by a century its establishment on Epsom Downs.

The holy stone used in cleaning the decks of ships is called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning, and because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it.

In 1881 Great Britain consumed 12,000,000 pounds of China tea to 48,000,000 pounds from India and Ceylon; in 1893 the importations from China had sunk to 35,000,000 pounds, while from India and Ceylon there came 172,000,000 pounds.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets*, *Marasmus* and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidly with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent in its results. The rapidly with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent in its results. The rapidly with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. 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